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ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1935—18 PAGES.

PRICE 3 CENTS.

KILLS ESTRANGED
WIFE AT HER WORK,
SHOOTING HIMSELFPete Lowery in Serious
Condition After Attack in
Lunchroom at 4343 Olive
Street.FIRES WHEN SHE
REFUSES TO RETURNPair Married Last Summer
and Separated Shortly Be-
fore Christmas — Police
Told of Threats.

Mrs. Mary Oliver Lowery, about 35 years old, was shot and killed today in a lunchroom at 4343 Olive street, by her estranged husband, Pete Lowery, who then shot himself in the chest. Lowery is in City Hospital, in a serious condition.

The Lowerys were married last summer and separated shortly before Christmas. She had since lived with her mother at 4204 Maryland street, and in the last few days had been employed in the Olive street cafe, Henke's Lunchery.

Today, Lowery made several visits to the restaurant, and urged his wife to return to him, making threats to harm her if she should refuse. The proprietor, Mrs. Ruth Henke, suggested that the police be notified, but the young woman said she was not alarmed by the threats.

On his final visit, after a moment's conversation with his wife, Lowery drew a revolver and shot his wife near the heart. He then fired on himself.

BOY, 13, IS ACCIDENTALLY
SHOT BY HIS TWIN BROTHERCondition of Alex Bartok Is So
Grave That He Is Taken to Op-
erating Room; Lads on
Rabbit Hunt.

Alex Bartok, 13-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. John Bartok, 9009 North street, was accidentally shot in the stomach by his twin brother, Joseph, while the boys were hunting this afternoon.

The twins were looking for rabbits east of Riverview Drive in the neighborhood of their home, police reported, when a 22-caliber rifle which Joseph was carrying, was accidentally discharged.

Alex was taken to City Hospital in a serious condition. His condition was considered so grave that he was taken to an operating room.

PASSAGE OF ILLINOIS BILL
SAVES CHICAGO \$422,000Eliminates March 5 Intermediate
Registration and Also Relieves
Four Suburbs.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 1.—Gov. Henry Horner late yesterday signed House Bill 46 eliminating the March 5 intermediate registration in Chicago and saving the taxpayers of the city \$422,000.

The bill, an administration measure, was approved by the Senate yesterday. The act also provides for elimination of registration in four Chicago suburbs, effecting a further saving of \$18,918.

SURRENDER OF STATE POWERS

New York Recovery Act Held In-
valid by Brooklyn Judge.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—The New York State Recovery Act was held invalid yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Merritt Steinbrink in Brooklyn.

He held that the State Legislature virtually surrendered its sovereign legislative powers to Federal administrative authorities. The ruling was made in giving reinstatement and money damages to members of the United Motion Picture Operators' union, who sued the Parkside Ridge Amusement, Inc., operator of three Brooklyn motion picture theaters.

PATTEN MILLIONS TO CHARITY

Seven Chicago Institutions to Share
in 'Wheat King's' Fortune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—The death of Mrs. James A. Patten yesterday of the "Wheat King," who died of heart failure, had been held for her, the income going to her during life. Now the estate has been distributed, half to their children and half to seven Chicago charities.

NO DECISION MONDAY
IN GOLD CLAUSE CASES
HUGHES ANNOUNCES

By the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—CHIEF JUSTICE HUGHES announced late this afternoon that "in order to avoid and unnecessary crowding of the court room on Monday, the court is not ready as yet to announce a decision in the gold clause cases and hence there will be no announcement on that day."

The announcement followed an afternoon conference of the nine Justices.

MELLON'S SON, PAUL,
MARRIES DIVORCEEBride Is Mrs. Mary Conover
Brown of Kansas City
and New York.

By the Associated Press.
NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Paul Mellon, 27-year-old son of Andrew W. Mellon, former Secretary of the Treasury, and Mrs. Mary Conover Brown, 30, of Kansas City and Manhattan, obtained a marriage license and were wed here today.

Young Mellon is probably one of the wealthiest bridegrooms on record. He and his sister, Ailsa, now Mrs. David K. E. Bruce, are the only children of their immensely wealthy father, who in recent years has transferred great blocks of his assets to them.

Mellon gave his address as Woodland road, Pittsburgh, and his occupation as banker. Mrs. Brown is the divorced wife of Karl S. Brown and the daughter of Dr. Charles C. Conover.

They were married at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bruce. Mrs. Bruce is Mellon's sister. The Rev. Dr. R. W. Scobie, former pastor of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, officiated.

Mrs. Brown was attended by her sister, Mrs. C. S. P. Bunting of Kansas City, and was given in marriage by her father. Bruce was groomsmen for Mellon.

Mr. and Mrs. Mellon left immediately for a wedding trip in Europe. On their return, they will live in Pittsburgh and at Mellon's farm at Upperville, Va.

They boarded the liner Rex five minutes before sailing time. In an attempt to avoid publicity, they had kept their names off the passenger list.

Mrs. Brown was divorced from her first husband, Karl S. Brown, of Allentown, Pa., in Reno in 1933. She was educated at the Sunset Hill School in Kansas City, Bradford Academy, Haverville, Mass., and was graduated from Vassar College in 1926. Subsequently she studied at the Sorbonne in Paris and at Columbia.

Mellon was educated at Coste School, Wallingford, Conn., and was graduated from Yale in 1929. He then studied for two years at Clare College, Cambridge, where he received B. A. with honors in 1931. Since completing his studies, he has been engaged in banking and other business activities in Pittsburgh, where his family's financial interests are centered.

The wedding was attended only by the immediate families and a few friends.

FAIR, SLIGHTLY
WARMER TONIGHT;
FAIR TOMORROW

THE TEMPERATURES.
1 a. m. 31 9 a. m. 30
2 a. m. 31 10 a. m. 32
3 a. m. 31 11 a. m. 36
4 a. m. 31 12 noon 43
5 a. m. 30 1 p. m. 48
6 a. m. 30 2 p. m. 48
7 a. m. 30 3 p. m. 48
8 a. m. 30 4 p. m. 50

*Indicates street reading.
Yesterday's high 40 (12:01 a. m.), low 32 (11:59 p. m.).

LOUISIANA
SEES A LONG
SHADOW

Official forecast for St. Louis and vicinity: Fair tonight and tomorrow; slightly warmer tonight, lowest temperature about 34.

Missouri: Generally fair tonight and tomorrow; slightly warmer in east central and extreme south portion tonight.

Illinois: Probably fair tonight and tomorrow; slightly warmer in east and south portions tonight.

Time 5:23; sunrise (tomorrow) 7:06.

Stage of the Mississippi at St. Louis, 4.2 feet, a rise of 0.1; at Grafton, Ill., 5.3 feet, a fall of 0.1; the Missouri at St. Charles, 10.7 feet, a rise of 0.5.

Next Week's Weather Forecast.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—Weather outlook for the week ending Feb. 9: For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys and the North and Central Great Plains: Colder beginning of week over north portions, but no severe cold now indicated; mostly moderate temperatures over south portions; not much precipitation likely.

EIGHT ARE CITED
IN BAR CLEAN-UP
IN PHILADELPHIAAttorneys Summoned Fol-
lowing Action to Break
Up 'Disgraceful Relation-
ship With Crime.'COMMITTEE FILES
4000-PAGE REPORTBoard of Judges Takes Un-
precedented Action —
State Senator Is Among
Those Involved.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.—In an action unprecedented in the history of the criminal bar in Philadelphia, the Board of Judges of the Common Pleas Court cited eight attorneys today to show why they should not be disciplined.

The citations followed the filing of a report by a special committee of the Philadelphia Bar Association, named to break up "the disgraceful relationship between members of the bar and organized crime."

The attorneys cited are: State Senator Samuel W. Salus, Republican leader of the Fourth Ward and one of the leaders of the local Republican organization; Civil Service Commissioner Herbert W. Salus, legal associate of the Senator; Albert P. Goldberg, an attaché of Salus' office; Fred C. Gartner, former Civil Service Commissioner and former member of the State House of Representatives; Arthur S. Werblun; Bernard S. Lemisch; Brad Brodsky, and Charles J. Green, former associate of Werblun.

The discipline may take the form of disbarment, suspension from practicing at the bar or a reprimand.

Rules will be entered against the eight tomorrow by the Board of Judges. The attorneys then will be given a reasonable time to file their answers, probably two weeks.

Presiding as a judicial tribunal will be representatives of each of the five Courts of Common Pleas. Acting as prosecutors will be lawyers designated by the Committee of Censors of the bar association.

A Report of the Bar Association Committee recommending action against the eight was filed with the five president judges of the Courts of Common Pleas in open court.

The report, covering 4000 typewritten pages, was reported to involve other attorneys, police officials and racketeers, particularly those linked with the numbers game.

Judge Francis Shunk Brown Jr., secretary of the board of judges, said the board planned to hold hearings on the cases "in open court during the week beginning March 11." Copies of the report will not be made public until then, he said.

Civil Service Commissioner Salus declared he and his fellow attorneys were denied an opportunity to answer the charges.

"They promised to give us another hearing when we appeared before the special committee of the bar association," Salus asserted, "but they never did."

PAROLE SOUGHT FOR MURDERER
OF POLICEMAN IN ST. LOUISApplications of Clay Cratty and 30
Other Convicts Up for
Hearing Feb. 4 and 5.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
JEFFERSON CITY, Feb. 2.—The State Penitentiary will hold hearings here on Feb. 4 and 5 on the parole applications of 31 convicts in the Missouri Penitentiary, including Clay Cratty, who has served nine years and nine months of a life sentence for the murder of a St. Louis policeman. Cratty was convicted of killing Sgt. Robert E. Woody on Nov. 9, 1924, at Fair Avenue and Fenwick street, in the course of a holdup.

GETS SEVEN LIFE SENTENCES

California Bank Robber Given
Minimum of 70 Years.

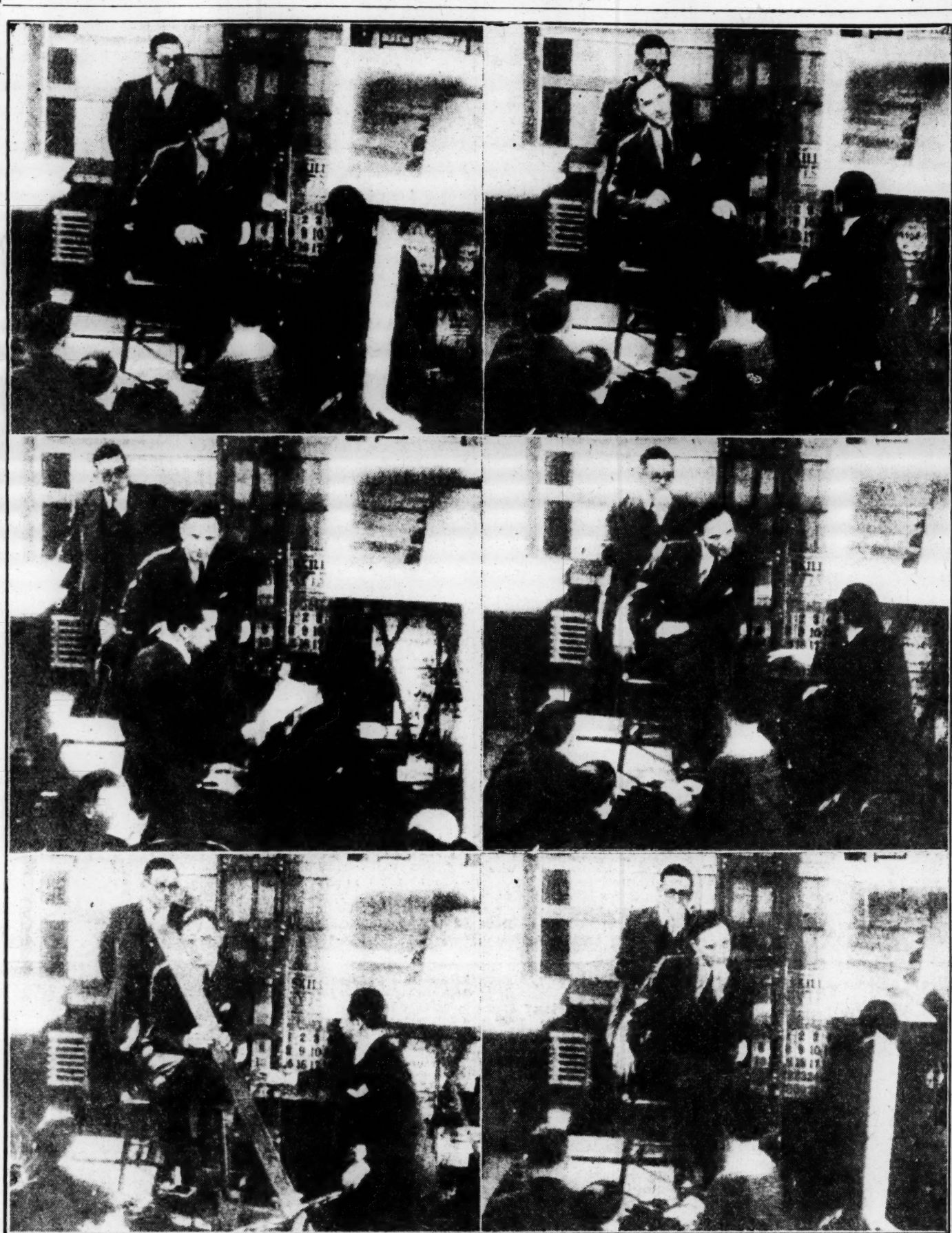
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 2.—Albert Kessel, associate of Clyde Stevens, Folsom convict, in three San Francisco bank robberies, was sentenced yesterday to seven life terms in Folsom prison with a minimum term of 70 years.

Stevens, accused of having smuggled the firearms used in the recent San Quentin Prison break, pleaded guilty to the same charges as those Kessel denied. He was sentenced to three life terms.

CODE LOST AT WHITE HOUSE

Rules for Cigarette Industry Miss-
ing, President Says.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The cigarette code is missing. At the regular press conference, when asked about the status of the code yesterday, President Roosevelt said the code reached the White House about five days ago but that now it could not be found.

HAUPTMANN UNDER CROSS-EXAMINATION
(From Moving Picture Film)

THESE pictures, made by a news cameraman inside the Flemington Courthouse, show Hauptmann as he appeared on the witness stand. He is being questioned by Attorney-General Wilentz, chief prosecutor of the trial. Starting at left, from top to bottom—First, the exciting moment when Hauptmann leaned forward, pointed his finger at the Attorney-General and called him "liar." Then Wilentz reads Hauptmann's previous statements made at the time of his arrest and Hauptmann admits they were in part untrue. In the next picture the

TRI-STATE GANGSTERS
EXECUTED IN RICHMONDRobert Mais and Walter Le-
genza Electrocuted for Vir-
ginia Holdup Killing.

By the Associated Press.
RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 2.—Robert Mais and Walter Legenza, members of the notorious tri-state gang, were executed in the electric chair in Virginia State penitentiary today for the murder of Ewell M. Hubbard in a Federal Reserve Bank truck holdup here last March.

One of the many murders laid to the gang.

Mais, suffering from six machine-gun bullet wounds, received when he was first captured at Baltimore, went to the chair first, accompanied by guards. Legenza was taken in a wheel-chair, because of broken legs suffered in leaping over an embankment to escape Philadelphia police. A plaster cast was removed from Legenza's legs to permit affixing of the electrode.

The executions were carried out before a jury of witnesses as provided by law. Reporters were barred. Prayers were said by a Salvation Army chaplain and a Salvation Army officer. Each man received two shocks and was pronounced dead by Dr. Herbert Mann, prison physician.

The bodies were claimed by Mrs. Elizabeth Mais, mother of Robert Mais. Her son probably will be buried in Philadelphia, and Legenza here.

Sloop and 21 Aboard Reported Lost.

MADRID, Feb. 2.—A sloop carrying 21 men was reported lost today off Ferrol, Spain, a fortified seaport in the Bay of Biscayas, near Coruna.

FELIX McDONALD GIVEN WEEK
TO FILE NEW TRIAL MOTIONNext Saturday Is Limit Set for
Defendant in Kelley
Kidnaping.

A motion for a new trial for Felix McDonald, convicted last Wednesday at Clayton of kidnaping Dr. Isaac D. Kelley for ransom, must be filed on or before next Saturday.

Circuit Judge Nolte set the limit yesterday and granted Verne R. C. Lacy, defense counsel, leave to take from the file the Court's instructions to the jury for reference in drawing up the motion.

McDonald's punishment was fixed by the jury at 60 years in prison, defendant examines the piece of board taken from his Bronx home on which Dr. John C. (Jafie) Condon's name and telephone number were written. At the right, from top to bottom—Hauptmann sits back in the chair, calmly answering the rapid-fire questions shot at him by the fiery prosecutor. And then he bends forward again so that he can hear more clearly the questions. Finally Wilentz becomes excited and starts pounding his fist above his head as the defendant coolly rests his chin on his arm.

WITNESS
ADMITS HE
PLOTTED TO
KILL LONGFormer Deputy Sheriff
Says at Inquiry That He
and Another Man Were
to Divide \$14,000 for
Senator's Murder.ATTACK PLANNED
AT STATE HOUSEShots Were to Be Fired, It
Is Testified, Through
Window of Governor's
Office, but the "King-
fish" Did Not Appear.By PAUL Y. ANDERSON,
Of the Washington Staff of the
Post-Dispatch.

BATON ROUGE, La., Feb. 2.—Evidence of a plot to assassinate United States Senator Huey P. Long last August in the Governor's office in the Louisiana State Capitol was elicited today by Long himself from a witness who confessed that he was party to the conspiracy. It was the most spectacular incident of Long's dramatic move to stamp out the last spark of rebellion against his rule in Louisiana.

George Davis, former Baton Rouge Deputy Sheriff, testified that Deputy Sheriff Fred C. Parker, a bitter political opponent of Long, offered to divide \$14,000 with him as the price of killing Long. They were to stand on a concrete wall surrounding the State House and fire through the window with rifles, Davis testified.

Prior to Davis' appearance on the stand, Parker had refused to answer questions, on the ground that his answers might incriminate him. Long personally conducted the inquiry.

The plan failed, Davis testified, because Long failed to appear in the Governor's office on the night he was expected. Long had told the Post-Dispatch correspondent earlier he expected the existence of such a conspiracy against his life, and never went to the Governor's office, which is on the first floor of the Capitol.

"When I had any dirty work to do, I had 'em meet me in the office of the Supervisor of Public Accounts," he said. That office is on the twenty-first floor of the 33-story Capitol.

Brings in Roosevelt Administration.

Long also presented evidence tending to show that the Roosevelt administration was involved in the armed anti-Long demonstrations of last week, which resulted in the declaration of martial law. He called to the witness stand O. M. Thompson, District Agent of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, and John Appel, an employee of the same Government agency, and from them obtained admissions that they were in the mob which occupied the courthouse a week ago yesterday.

Appel admitted that he carried a shotgun. He said he was told over the telephone by a woman, whom he did not identify, that the parish (county) records were about to be seized, and he went there to defend them. Gales of laughter greeted his answers.

Other witnesses had testified that Dallas Gross, a clerk from the office of United States Representative J. Y. Sanders, was one of the planners of the anti-Long demonstrations. Sanders is a supporter of the Roosevelt administration. State police reported to the Court they had been unable to serve a subpoena on Gross.

The entire proceeding looked and sounded fantastic. Here was the "Kingfish," calm, smiling, immaculately tailored, wringing from the lips of the sweating quivering witnesses confessions that they planned to murder him or shoulder arms to demonstrate against his rule. Nevertheless, it was all deadly real. The bayonets of the National Guard and the automatics of the State police were pointed proof that this was no laughing matter.

Case Against Standard Oil

Long was building up a massive case against the Standard Oil Co. of Louisiana. At the special session of the Legislature ordered by Long in December, a tax of 5 cents a barrel on oil refined in Louisiana was imposed. This resulted in the organization of the anti-Long Square Deal Association, led by Standard Oil officers and employees.

Last week a joint announcement, signed by Long and J. C. Hilton, said a compromise had been

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NEW DISORDERS IN ANTI-FOREIGN STRIKE IN FRANCE

Students Fight Police in
Nation-Wide Demonstrations — Cries of 'Down
With Americans.'

FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF 1934 PARIS RIOTS

Boycott of University
Classes, Professors Say,
Has Been Turned Into
Politically-Led Attack.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—Repeated clashes between French students and police, marked by cries of "France for the French," broke out today in nation-wide university demonstrations against foreigners.

Disorder occurred in the Latin quarter of Paris, and in Bordeaux, Lyon and Montpellier, the city where a strike by more orderly strike of medical students. Discontented dockyard workers made more difficult the Government's task of keeping the country calm.

The boycott of classes which medical students began Wednesday as a protest against foreign competition was said by professors to have turned into a politically led demonstration against the Government.

"Down With Foreigners," sometimes, although rarely, "Down With Americans" was heard from marching columns of students around the Paris School of Medicine. The cries against Americans were answers to the protests of American students against "insects."

The Americans held a meeting and issued a statement complaining they were "prevented from following legitimate studies" and demanding "an apology for being insulted."

Authorities said the strike was augmented by riot-toughened young Royalist students, many of them so-called "King's men" who have seized on the student anti-foreign strike as a good chance to build up a fighting spirit for today's anniversary of the year-old Paris riots.

Royalists Assail Government. The Royalists, who rioted almost every night last year for weeks before the Feb. 2 explosion, were said by police to be seeking to create a similar "atmosphere." Royalist posters near the medical school violently attacked the Government.

Medical and law schools were picketed and classes suspended while scores of police in buses rushed from one point to another to disperse columns of singing and shouting students who quickly resembled clowder.

Two students were knocked down in the two main encounters, but no one was seriously hurt.

The students announced they would continue their demonstrations until the Government promised to restrict foreigners from the right to practice medicine in France. A delegation will be sent to the Ministry of Education after the students parade this afternoon in the Latin quarter, it was announced.

The parade will lead to a mass meeting where grievances against foreigners will be further aired.

Lawyers Expect
HAUPTMANN TRIAL
TO END NEXT WEEK

Continued From Page One.

and all evidence and information he might have if needed to convict Hauptmann.

John M. Trendley, 67-year-old handwriting expert of East St. Louis, Ill., was the only other defense witness yesterday. His testimony, under the careful guidance of defense counsel, was directed in refutation of the contention by State experts that Hauptmann was the author of the ransom note left in the Lindbergh nursery.

Statements of Counsel. Chief defense counsel Reilly was busily engaged in New York today interviewing some 35 prospective defense witnesses.

"If I can get through 10 witnesses a day I shall certainly rest the defense case Thursday," Reilly said. The prosecution staff was equally optimistic of the possibility of concluding the trial by the end of next week, and took advantage of the week-end recess to make ready for the final intensive drive preparatory to giving the case to the jury.

George K. Large, Special Assistant Attorney-General, said the verdict would probably come next Saturday in the event the defense wound up its testimony by Thursday, and added he did not consider Hauptmann's defense sufficiently strong to require many rebuttal witnesses.

"A person who has no more defense than that ought to plead guilty," Large said of the defendant. "Obviously the rebuttal by the State is being reduced by the breakdown of defense witnesses. What is there to rebut?"

But despite the optimism of both legal staffs, a feeling persisted in court that it would require some what longer than a week to bring the case to a close. The defense average has so far been but two witnesses a day, due to the extent of cross-examination by the prosecution. Attorney-General Wilentz indicated no inclination to go easy

Anti-Long Leader After His Arrest

Anti-Long Leader After His Arrest



ERNEST BOURGEOIS, President of the Square Deal Association of Louisiana, who was taken in custody at his headquarters in Baton Rouge yesterday by National Guardsmen. He was later released.

on future expected "surprise" witnesses.

Sommer's testimony was the high spot of the day, and indicated that the defense, to some extent at least, was not without a strong case under the spotlight of suspicion in the case.

The evidence apparently dovetailed with the story of Lou Harding, Trenton laborer, told Thursday for the defense.

Harding swore he saw two men in a station wagon bearing a ladder near Princeton on the day of the kidnapping, and that they asked him directions to the Lindbergh estate near Hopewell. In the testimony of both men, Sommer and Harding, two men figured.

At one point of Sommer's testimony under cross-examination, he said he saw a small man, resembling Fitch, in the company of a tall man on a Jersey trolley on the way to the ferry. A few minutes later he was saying the first small man disappeared at the ferry, and a second small man joined the tall man for the trip across the river to New York.

Trendley Dismisses Defense. Trendley, ace handwriting authority of the defense, apparently failed to make the impression expected on the stand, since one defense attorney was frankly critical of the way he responded to the opportunities of direct examination.

The expert presented a marked contrast to the authorities called by the State. Trendley seemed detached and disinterested as he answered questions in a voice which rarely took on positive inflection.

Where the State experts directed most of their remarks directly to the jury box, Trendley paid little attention to it and at times his voice sank to such a low whisper that it was inaudible not only to the jurors but even to the court stenographer who sat at the foot of the stand.

Trendley's direct examination was restricted entirely to the ransom note found after the kidnapping in the Lindbergh nursery. He declared his study of the ransom correspondence and the Hauptmann writings had convinced him Hauptmann did not write the ransom letters. He used the original note to demonstrate his opinion.

He said Albert S. Osborn, dean of the eight State handwriting witnesses, had included only two words of the first ransom note in his photostatic comparisons of the handwriting, whereas he considered the first note full of distinctive characteristics no expert could honestly disregard.

It was his opinion, he said, that the ransom correspondence had been written by a left-handed man seeking to disguise his handwriting, and cited technical reasons to back this conclusion.

Examinations "Highly Casual." Assistant Attorney-General Joseph Lanigan, who has been handling the handwriting evidence for the prosecution, harried the expert into telling the jury his examinations of the original ransom notes were "highly casual"—some of which he blamed the prosecution's lack of co-operation. He said he had spent only two and a half hours studying the originals, but added he spent considerable time scrutinizing photostatic copies.

Trendley said his examination had not been thorough on such points as misspelled words, undotted "i's," uncrossed "t's" and other particulars.

Lanigan also read back to the witness the transcript of his direct testimony in which he first said he did not regard the word "g-u-t" in the nursery note, of any significance, and then a few minutes later he contradicted himself by declaring he did consider the word very significant.

Trendley insisted he meant both answers, whereupon Lanigan expressed the belief the expert's testimony had been attacked so successfully it was valueless to the Hauptmann defense.

Student's Evident Testimony. Among the eyewitnesses the State previously called after the expert's testimony had been attacked so successfully it was valueless to the Hauptmann defense.

Ben Lupica, the Princeton College student who told of seeing a man

WORTHLESS OLD ANTITOXIN ISSUED, TWO MEN ACCUSED

Pennsylvania Official and
Maker Alleged to Have
Changed Labels on Diphtheria Serum.

TWO DEATHS LEAD TO INVESTIGATION

Admissions Said to Have
Been Obtained— Distribution Made to Charity Patients of State.

By the Associated Press.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 2.—State police announced today the arrest of Roy G. Miller, a State health official, and the issuance of a warrant for Dr. E. K. Tingely, a manufacturer, on charges of conspiracy to distribute more than 1100 worthless injections of diphtheria antitoxin which Attorney General Charles J. Margiotti said had deteriorated. Gov. Earle ordered quick action.

William Hoffmann, director of the State Police Bureau of Criminal Identification, said he had sworn out information on Miller, chief of the division of supplies and biological products of the State Department, and Dr. Tingely, president of the Gulland Laboratory, Marietta. Miller was released on \$500 bond.

Margiotti declared he had sworn statements on both men admitting expiration dates on the serum had been altered.

"Each man blames the other," the Attorney-General said, "but they both admit the old serum was kept and that it was wrong. Tingely calls it an individual, or both."

Margiotti quoted Tingely as saying that the firm also supplied State agencies in Maryland, Virginia, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky and West Virginia. He added that both Tingely and Miller said this was the only case in which dates on serum were changed.

Despite Margiotti's statement, both men issued declarations of innocence today. Tingely said at his arraignment that he was innocent of the charges, and Miller said he was innocent of the charges.

Deaths of a Wilkes-Barre infant and a Harrisburg man, both of whom received injections of the serum, led to the disclosure that clerks in the Department of Health last year boxed the expiration dates on 1100 boxes containing the serum and stamped them with a date 16 months later.

He added that four packages of the antitoxin were shipped back to the laboratory, where they were tested, according to laboratory reports, and found of sufficient potency before the dates were changed. The antitoxin is considered ineffective after two years.

Edith MacBride-Dexter, State Secretary of Health said. She immediately sent out telegrams to 700 police in the State which handled the antitoxin, requesting the purchase of serum made by other laboratories at State expense, if necessary.

Gov. Earle, in a statement, said the public need was to use the antitoxin in the future because "this danger has been averted by quick and drastic action."

J. S. BACHE, BROKER, REPORTS
HIS LARGE STOCK HOLDINGS

Has 11,000 Capital Shares of Chrysler Firm, of Which He Is President.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Seventy additional reports on holdings of officers, directors and stockholders having more than 10 per cent of a company's stock were made public by the New York Stock Exchange yesterday.

Among the large holdings were those of Julius S. Bache, head of J. S. Bache & Co., Stock Exchange member, who owned 11,000 shares of Chrysler Corporation, reported he held 11,000 capital shares of Chrysler, and in the Wenonah Development Co., of which he is a director, he owned 43,300 shares of Domes Mines, Ltd., of which he is president.

'CAT-EYE' IN COURT AGAIN

This Time for Her 1926 Break From Auburn.

By the Associated Press.

AUBURN, N. Y., Feb. 2.—Lillian (Cat-Eye) McDowell, notorious jewel thief, came here from Bedford Hills State prison yesterday to plead guilty to a charge of unlawful escape from Auburn prison in 1926, and to await sentencing today.

Five places are clamoring for a chance to try her on jewel thefts in which the woman was caught by the Sheriff to total \$100,000. St. Louis, Baltimore, Md.; Columbia, S. C.; Montgomery County, Pa., and Suffolk County, Mass., want her.

Witness Admits Plotting to Kill Long

Continued From Page One.

reached, under which the tax would be reduced to 1 cent a barrel. It was expected that another special session of the Legislature would be called immediately to ratify this agreement, but it was declared this morning that the evidence in this hearing had convinced him that the Standard was responsible for the conspiracy to kill him, and that "the compromise is off."

"I tried to be fair with them," he said, "but somehow I just don't like the idea of being murdered. I think that is carrying opposition pretty far. The 5-cent tax sticks."

After the morning session the hearing was adjourned and Long said he did not know when it would be resumed. He said he was going to New Orleans for "a while."

A One-Man Grand Jury. Arriving here yesterday from Washington, Long immediately opened the judicial inquiry into the disorders of last week-end, and the alleged conspiracy to assassinate him. The procedure is a peculiar one. Legally, in Louisiana, a grand jury investigation, except that it is a "one-man grand jury," consisting of the district judge, and the proceedings are open to the public. In this instance, the "grand jury" is District Judge J. J. Caldwell, presiding, and the jury is composed of Governor, Oscar K. Allen, and he is playing his part faithfully.

One week ago yesterday, an armed mob of about 300 men occupied the courthouse. Inflamatory speeches against Long were made by some, but they dispersed early in the evening. That night Gov. Allen declared martial law. The next afternoon the mob again congregated at the airport. The National Guardsmen, and the men scattered, but George Alessi, an anti-Long parish official, was shot and seriously wounded.

Earlier that day, Long had ordered Judge Womack to open the judicial inquiry. Acting, he said, as a lawyer, Long conducted the investigation. It was broadcast over the radio station owned by Louisiana State University. He proposed to the witness stand Sidney Songy, one-time informer for the Federal Government in narcotic and prohibition cases, who testified there was a plot to murder Long on the road between Baton Rouge and New Orleans Friday evening while the crowd was gathered at the courthouse.

Yesterday's Testimony. Yesterday, Long presented an array of witnesses who testified that most of those congregated in the courthouse and at the airport were members of the anti-Long Square Deal Association, and that they consisted largely of employees of the Standard Oil Co. of Louisiana.

The proceedings reached a dramatic climax when Fred C. O'Rourke, chief of the Standard Oil private police, refused to testify on the ground that his testimony might incriminate him. Songy had identified him as an arch-enemy in the "murder plot," and other witnesses had described him as a moving force behind the anti-Long occupation and the airport demonstration.

Long staged the hearing carefully. He put on the witness stand employees of the Standard Oil Co. of Louisiana who sullenly acknowledged they were either at the courthouse or the airport, or both, and at least half of them admitted that they carried weapons. All of them were hostile witnesses, which made their testimony doubly impressive.

The proceedings were enlivened by a shrewd and elderly garage collector, employed by the local anti-Long faction, was called to the witness stand. He wore a sweater with a zipper front, and peered through his gold-rimmed spectacles.

Audience Laughs at Witness. "What's your name?" Long asked. "Well," said the old fellow, "they call me Dad, but my name is Tobie LeBlanc. Tobie in my real name."

Where do you live?" Long asked. "At home," was the tart response, and the stately Supreme Court chamber rocked with laughter.

"By the way," LeBlanc continued, "who am I talking to your honor?" "And what is your name?" inquired the witness, as spectators gaped.

"My name is Long—Huey Long," "Oh, yes," the old man remarked. "I think I've heard of you before." The chamber was crowded to the point of suffocation. Adding a grim note of realism to the fantastic spectacle was the presence of 20 National Guardsmen, with trench helmets and gleaming bayonets. They guarded the doors to the room, and were stationed in the aisles, and near Long.

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ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Founded by JOSEPH PULITZER
December 12, 1878

The Pulitzer Publishing Company
Twelfth Boulevard and Olive Street

THE POST-DISPATCH PLATFORM

I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles; that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight demagogues of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never be satisfied with merely printing news; always be drastically independent; never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

JOSEPH PULITZER.

April 10, 1907.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

The name and address of the author must accompany every communication, but on request will not be published. Letters not exceeding 200 words will receive preference.

An Argument for True Laissez Faire.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

The social service conference in Kansas City last year, Mary Van Kleef of the Russell Sage Foundation stated that the issue today is "whether capitalism, private ownership and profit-making are to be retained or whether the resources of this country are to be utilized in a socialized, planned economy for the raising of standards of living and the establishment of security of livelihood of the people." This, to many liberal groups, states the issue.

Admitting that less poverty, amidst plenty, maldistribution of the flow of wealth and shameful unemployment, does it follow that the above states the real issue for the American people? Viewing evolution as an orderly process, might not the issues for the present be more logically whether we shall continue to tolerate the inherited "planned economies" of past generations; whether special privilege, which is to democracy all that cancer and infected teeth are to the body, will be permitted continually to disrupt the harmonious workings of economic forces; whether we must submit to the "planning" of concealed groups in their efforts to impose us on a new system of economic interferences, or whether we shall create an economic environment where economic is free to operate justly for all? Shall we free laissez faire, the God-given plan, the plan we have never had, to work for social justice?

If all cross-eyed men were millionaires, it would be a natural deduction that one would have to be cross-eyed to become a millionaire. Associated with all "unfair" fortunes (unfair because they are unearned) is a condition that causes wealth as it is created to flow to them as naturally as water flows down hill. Trace such fortunes to their roots and in practically all cases you will find them the complement of man-made, law-sustained, undemocratic special privileges in the form of the monopoly of land sites upon which and from which all mankind must live, and of unfair arrangements, franchises and tariff situations or combinations of all. Dissociate capital from privilege and capital, whether privately owned or not, is as impotent to exploit labor (or the consumer) as a football player who has lost his footing is to gain yardage.

Give all such situations the indicated proper local treatment and capital will always be a Dr. Jekyll and never a Mr. Hyde; always a servant of mankind and never mankind's abuser. From the viewpoint of economics, the interests of labor and (true) capital are mutual.

Shall we burn down the house to have roast pig; weed our garden with a mowing machine or a hoe; use a blunderbuss or a rifle; take our deductions from the economies of Adam Smith, John Stuart Mill and Harry Gunnison Brown (Missouri U.), or from Karl Marx? Shall we use finesse in treatment after isolating the individual and separate problems, or shall we experiment with Socialism and Socialists? N. D. ALPER.

Smoke Can Be Conquered.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

FREQUENT references to the smoke problem of St. Louis have caught my attention. Complaints that smoke obscures the beauty of the downtown buildings are certainly true. Nothing, to my mind, is more dreary and depressing than the shadowy pall that envelopes the city from dimly peeping down until hazy twilight. To me, this smoke is a silent, deadly enemy that is slowly but surely crushing our health and destroying the beauty of St. Louis.

London has its seemingly unconquerable fog, and St. Louis its smoke, but at least this smoke can be conquered if only everyone would go at it in the right way. I would suggest that cleaner coal be bought and sold, or else flat rates of gas and electric heat be reduced so that factories and homes alike could be operated more cleanly and efficiently.

MAXINE HOOD.

Would Abolish Department of Labor.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

THE Department of Labor, like the Department of Agriculture, is a branch of Government which should, in the opinion of many, never have been established and which, therefore, should be abolished without unnecessary delay. It was created and has been maintained in existence palpably as a sop to union labor.

Lobbies representing powerful voting strength are the supporting influence of the Department of Labor. Like other lobbies, they represent a demand for special privileges not consistent with our democratic form of government.

No one questions the right of labor to organize for the mutual benefit of its members, and the loyalty of members in supporting the principle that "injury to one is the concern of all" has frequently elicited the praise and approval of the public. But the Government has no right to take sides in any industrial conflict, and it cannot therefore consistently support the Department of Labor.

HENRY WARE ALLEN.

Wichita, Kan.

DAY AFTER DAY.

Day after day what might otherwise be a beautiful winter sky is overcast by the smoke pall which has become the great civic problem of St. Louis.

It was so yesterday. It was so day before yesterday. It will be so as long as the city remains inactive and resigned to its plight. The Federal Building at Eighth and Olive streets is being cleaned on the outside. It turns out to be what almost no one could have suspected, a gray granite building. A popular voting contest would likely have decided it to be a building of black basalt. Year after year the soot upon downtown St. Louis grows thicker. Year after year the value of property declines. Year after year the smoke pall marches west. It has now passed Clayton.

Over at Columbus, O., a few days ago, representatives of 18 cities which want natural gas and cannot get it joined in a protest to Congress. St. Louis was represented by Charles M. Hay, the City Counselor. Speaking for Detroit, John W. Smith, president of the City Council, said:

We want to know why the gas company in Detroit tells us it cannot buy natural gas to replace our expensive artificial gas supply when other information indicates that billions of cubic feet of gas are allowed to go to waste in the Texas field with the explanation that there is no market for this surplus.

Our feeling is that the companies oppose extension of natural gas lines to Detroit, Milwaukee and other cities because it would open rate questions that might upset the high rate structure prevailing in territories they now are serving.

We all want to know about that. In St. Louis we also want to know why the city cannot have its own coking plants and make available to the people a cheap smokeless fuel. We have had bond issues in the city for things less important. Do the gentlemen at the City Hall think the people are going to be forever quiescent under such a condition as prevails? That they are always going to live in a veritable Black Hole of Calcutta because the Laclede Gas Light Co. has money tied up in an artificial gas plant? Because the powerful influences behind the soft coal industry, which would have nothing to lose by the substitution of coke, are thumbs-down on any change? If they do, they will themselves get smoked out of public life.

THIS LONDON-LEWIS IMBROGLIO.

That was a magnificent duel at the Arena Thursday night between Jimmie London and "Strangler" Ed Lewis. Jimmie won. But it wasn't what the poet called a "famous victory." Fundamentally, it left everything as was. In other words, the status quo ante is still there, just as the flag was, you may remember, "in the rocket's red glare."

Let's take a fresh hold. Jimmie won, but his triumph was tainted. The High Commissioner says Jimmie was given the benefit of a protracted count when, socked on the jaw by the "Strangler," the Greek grappler soared gracefully out of the ring like "the daring young man on the flying trapeze." The referee, it is charged, dallied among the digits, or loitered amid the numerals, and by reason of this lethargy Jimmie was enabled to get back to the party before the shutters were drawn, the door locked and the lights extinguished. True, he came back with a bang, manifesting displeasure at every pore for having been so traumatically dismissed, and proceeded to deposit the "Strangler" in the debris. And when the returning "Strangler" in a blind fury butted the referee into the offing, Jimmie took advantage of the official's absence to strangle the "Strangler," a tactic regarded as quite laudable. So there's the second blot on Jimmie's escutcheon.

So, it looks as if these deadly enemies, who have met in mortal combat full many a time and oft, will have to meet again before Paris can adviseably hand this one the golden apple and that one the razzberry.

J. S. FLETCHER.

The death of J. S. Fletcher, the English detective-story writer, takes away a man who enjoyed, not so long ago, probably a greater vogue in this country than any other modern practitioner of his difficult and fascinating art. Of late years, his sales had been reduced by the emergence of new writers and by changing fashion in detective fiction, but there are still in America legions of loyal "Fletcher fans."

It was an interview in this newspaper that did more than anything else to introduce Fletcher to the American public. When Woodrow Wilson began slowly to beat back to a partial recovery from the illness that overcame him in 1919, his physician, Dr. Cary Grayson, prescribed a diet of light reading, to be followed gradually by a heavier fare. Grayson told of his method in an interview on "the therapeutic value of books." The President was then in the detective-story stage of his recovery. "He likes nothing better," said the doctor, "than to chase a murderer around the block. He's reading a story now that fills the bill better than anything else he has had in a long time. It's by an Englishman, named Fletcher."

The book, it developed, was "The Middle Temple Murder," the first of the Fletcher books to be brought out in this country. The fact of the President's liking for it was printed, and presently the book sellers were rushing new orders for the novel to the publishers.

The President's endorsement was well deserved—he had a discriminating taste in detective yarns. If it hadn't been, the popularity it created would have been ephemeral, for you can't fool your genuine, blown-in-the-bottle detective story addicts. They came—thousands of them—to swear by Fletcher, and they will drop a tear at his passing.

IN WHICH WE PREACH CAUTION.

Those ebullient young men who write the engaging Washington Merry-Go-Round are a temerarious pair when they undertake to tell us, by suggestion, how the Supreme Court is likely to line up in the decision on the pending gold cases. Their method is sounder than that of the Sherlockian writer who deduced the views of the nine Justices from their physical goings and comings into and out of a recent conference, but it is still not a method on whose results we should care, these days, to place much reliance.

In a manner of speaking, there are "liberals" on the court and there are "conservatives," but the terms, as we have before pointed out, are often delusive. There have been cases before the court where Justice Sutherland, for example, seemed to depart from his conservative philosophy, and there were cases in the time of Justice Holmes when that great exponent of the law as a living thing, drawing its sustenance from the "secret root" of considerations based upon expediency—when even Justice Holmes

seemed to upholders of legal liberalism to be per-
versely on the other side.

It is interesting and instructive to search the background and life experiences of the Justices for a clue to forthcoming decisions. That has been for a long time a favorite pastime. It is being indulged in today as never before. Bankers and butchers, columnists and carpenters—all of us are playing the game. We have no quarrel with our Merry-Go-Rounders for taking it up. But that 8-to-1 decision in the oil case ought to be sufficient warning not to lay any bets on their or anybody else's deductions.

THE GAG RULE.

With the adoption of the gag rule, the lower house of the Missouri General Assembly ceases to be a deliberative body. It becomes instead a puppet in the hands of a few Democratic leaders.

What is the purpose of the gag rule? Representative John D. Taylor, chairman of the committee which drafted it, says one of the reasons for it "was to prevent a vote on harassing political matters." Some of the harassing matters with which the powers-that-be in the House do not care to deal are a resolution to investigate alleged misuse for private purposes of State-owned automobiles, and a resolution to require all lobbyists to register with a House committee to be created for that purpose.

Under the Constitution of Missouri, a record vote must be taken on "any question" upon motion of any two House members. In order to circumvent this provision, the gag rule provides that petitions, memorials, resolutions or papers may be referred to committee by the Speaker, on request of any one House member, without debate and without a vote, and "such motion to refer shall not be considered a 'question'" within the meaning of the Constitution.

Already the Democrats have an overwhelming majority of the House. But they are not content. Their leaders want to kill off the minority entirely, to stifle all opposition, and to do so they are even willing to distort the Constitution of the State. Representative Whitaker of Hickory County properly characterized the new rule when he said: "This will strike down the constitutional right of every citizen of the State to know, from the House records, how his Representative voted on important questions brought before this Legislature."

It is a shameful thing the House has done and one for which the Democratic party must answer.

A HARMONIOUS MEETING.

The City Plan Commission last Thursday afternoon held one of its most successful meetings in a long time. All members were present, except one who was ill, including the five city officials who are ex-officio members. One of the points recently raised by Plan Commission members, in deploring recent inactivity of the commission, was the absence of co-operation from these city officials, without which it is difficult for the commission to function properly.

At Thursday's meeting, several topics of importance were discussed: the need for revision of the zoning ordinance, establishment of building lines along projected major thoroughfares, desirability of an official city plan and development of the river front. Harmony prevailed. It was shown, we believe, that there is no reason why the citizens and ex-officio members cannot collaborate in the future in the best interests of the city.

ONE DEADLINE ENOUGH.

State Motor Vehicle Commissioner V. H. Steward has set Feb. 15 as the deadline for the purchase of 1935 automobile licenses, after which, he says, State highway patrolmen will start making arrests. The situation will be complicated in St. Louis because the local law was not changed and city licenses were not due till Feb. 1. Consequently there will be the usual pleas for extension of the deadline and, judging by the past, there will be several "last days" before the authorities actually mean business.

This is a condition which annually becomes more irritating. Sometimes it is late in March before the final deadline. Consequently the whole situation becomes farcical. As we pointed out last year, the most effective method would be to make the licenses available early in December and then begin rigid enforcement on Jan. 1, as has been done successfully in New York, Maryland and other states. This seems to be too much to ask in Missouri now. But the situation could be helped by making the city's due date conform with the State's and then fixing a reasonable deadline that means something.

AN ECHO OF THE MONKEY TRIAL.

The fatful word repeal has been uttered in Tennessee. The baby member of the Legislature, who is also a student at Vanderbilt University, has introduced a bill to repeal the State's law against teaching evolution. This original repealer is 22 years old. We have no idea how far his measure will get. But the proposal brings back the tumult that was Dayton. The name of the luckless Scopes, long since forgotten, dances again in type. The last act in the long drama of William Jennings Bryan's career moves across the stage, the inquisitorial questionings of Clarence Darrow, the scourging pen of Mephistophelean Mencken, the whole preposterous blur of comedy and tragedy. And the shades of Darwin, Lamarck, Haeckel, the Augustinian monk, Mendel, and so many other notables may smile complacently at the law's futile effort to say "Thou shalt not" to science.

SUGGESTION TO MR. FARLEY.

We believe no one will accuse us of blind support of a public official when we suggest that there is no need for the proposed congressional investigation into Postmaster-General Farley's distribution of signed sheets of new postage stamp issues. Mr. Farley's explanation is that in presenting signed sheets of the Mother's day issue to Mrs. Roosevelt and others, he used imperforate sheets to keep his pen from catching in the perforations. He says that he did not realize that in doing this he was creating a separate stamp issue of much value because of its scarcity.

This explanation is entirely plausible. Accepting it as its face value and assuming that he will not make the same mistake again, we conclude that the lesson which Mr. Farley should have learned is unmistakable, namely, that in the time remaining to him as head of the Postoffice Department he should devote the energy he has expended on the machinations of party politics to studying the technicalities of the highly technical art of stamp collecting.

"Security merchant" is suggested as the proper firm name for the investment banker. Why not "insurance merchant"?



FORWARD, ST. LOUIS!

Planning to Increase Missouri Game

Plentiful supply of game is one goal of Missouri Planning Board; member tells how State had to refuse gift of wild turkeys because it could not care for them; reforestation and erosion control are expected to increase wild life, in addition to other benefits; permanent body to conserve resources and plan for the future is urged.

P. E. in the Kansas City Times.

DEER in Missouri—deer, fish and a plentiful supply of wild turkeys to attract tourists from all sections of the country and make the State a hunter's paradise. That is the aim of the Missouri State Planning Board.

Making Missouri a hunter's dreamland was only one of the items which the board discussed, but to the members it was one of the major topics. R. B. Browning, representative of the board, came to Kansas City recently and discussed the program.

"The State Planning Board first makes a study of the existing conditions," Mr. Browning said. "Then the members look into the future, anticipate future needs and developments, carefully considering all possible factors that might affect future developments, and then use good common sense in drawing up a plan and making sound economic recommendations that will accomplish the most for the State at the least expense to the taxpayers."

Then Mr. Browning pointed out the necessity of making Missouri habitable for wild game. He pointed out that the State has been offered flocks of wild turkeys, but has been forced to refuse them because of the lack of feed. Soil erosion is to blame for most of our wild game moving into other territory, he pointed out.

"In reforestation," Mr. Browning went on, "we will find the greatest cure to our ills and plans along that line are moving forward rapidly. Already in Missouri we have made an outline of what in the future may be an ideal tourist's State."

"Of course, this program is not limited to the wants of the hunters and those in search of wild game pleasures, but to the mass of people, who, in the future, may want to make the State a permanent home. All phases of development have been looked into, past errors pointed out and suggestions made for the future."

"We have estimated that by 1960 our population will be approximately stationary at somewhere near 4,000,000. We have had a decrease in rural counties and an increase in the cities for the last few years, but now the industrial centers have reached their saturation point and we must look for other occupations in the rural areas."

Mr. Browning pointed out several errors that have been made in the past in the planning and offered several suggestions given by the board for preservation and development of wild game in the future.

"Not much thought has been given the preservation of our fish in the past," Mr. Browning said, "but now we are offering a plan to maintain a steady supply for the fishermen and to increase the stock in Missouri streams and lakes. The preservation of the fish will not cause an extra expenditure of money in that it will come naturally with the reforestation plan."

"By that I mean that the humus which covers the ground will be protected from forest fires. The humus affords filtration for the streams and keeps the silky substance from the uplands from washing into the streams and covering up the fish eggs. With reforestation, therefore, we will have a greater supply of fish."

"Then, too, in the forest we will have a

better supply of food for the deer, which in the future we intend to have in plentiful supplies in Missouri. Although 90 deer were killed here this season, our supply must be greatly increased. Hunters in Pennsylvania bagged 2500 deer. We expect to develop all phases of wild life in our national and State forests. The Indian was the one who really knew how to conserve wild life. He killed only what he could eat."

"In wild turkeys, too, there is a lure for the hunters. Refusal of a large flock of turkeys because we have no place to keep or feed them is foolish when we could keep plenty of them. All that is needed for them is a plentiful supply of food which they are not afforded in our forests today, but which could easily be provided."

These are only a few of the benefits to be derived by reforestation, Mr. Browning pointed out. Every year, millions of truckloads of rich Missouri soil are dumped into the Gulf of Mexico. It is estimated that 2,000,000 tons per day pass Jefferson City during a rainy season, and to make it worse, it is the rich top soil that is being washed away. Before man started the period of destruction, Mr. Browning said, nature did exactly what the State Planning Board has recommended—she planted a plentiful supply of trees and grass.

In their study of the conditions existing in Missouri, the Planning Board members delved into nearly every phase of possible conservation. A thorough study was made of all of the natural resources, and suggestions were made for the future of their existence. A preliminary report of the conditions has been submitted to Washington, and the group is now working on the production of a flexible general guide for all future development. In order to carry out their program, it will be necessary for a permanent State board to be obtained through the State Legislature.

Their study so far has covered a wide field of the conditions in Missouri, a few of them being the geographic advantages of the State, the existing recreational facilities, the scenic, scientific and historic sites, the public sewage disposal situation, the State institutions, railways and State highways and distribution of population. Summarizing the findings of the Planning Board, Mr. Browning said:

"We have, possibly, the richest State in the Union, considering natural resources alone, and we seem to have done everything within our power to retard our own development."

"We have cut down all of our good timber, slaughtered our wild life, permitted our most fertile soils to wash away; in fact, we have abused our natural resources more than any other race, with one exception. The Chinese have done more to wreck their country than we have ours, but only because they have been on the job longer."

"Future PWA projects must be economically sound and we should see that we obtain our share by being prepared and having available good, sound projects which will benefit the entire State. We must have a permanent State Planning Board to make an inventory and prepare for the future."

Three-Way Job Insurance

FROM BUSINESS WEEK.

IT is our belief that employees, employers and the state should contribute to any unemployment insurance plan. Not because of abstract economic principles it is debatable whether any are involved, but for very good psychological reasons. The workman has a right to feel that the benefits are something to which he is fully entitled because he paid for them.

The three-way plan also is the best insurance known against constant hiking of benefits under political pressure. The workman will hesitate to increase his contribution, the employer resists for the same reason and even the hardest legislator hesitates to increase taxes that fall on the great body of his constituents, instead of on a special class of employers. Any law passed should require this.

It would be better, too, if the Wagner bill were split into parts, each dealing with one subject. That would lead to clear thinking and to discrimination. It should not be necessary to vote against unemployment insurance because of unsound provisions in an old age annuity plan; it should not be made necessary to vote for an unsound unemployment insurance plan rather than for the desirable parts of an omnibus bill. To force such wholesale approval or disapproval is an old piece of political strategy.

Let the measures be separated, and each can be considered on its merits. Then there will be better chance of getting sound amendments.

Social benefits, once instituted, never can be abandoned, seldom can be diminished. Sound beginnings are all important. It appears that the effort to stampede Congress into precipitate and unqualified indorsement of the Wagner bill, as is already has aroused opposition both among experts and among the members of Congress. More power to them.

FOR CONSISTENCY'S SAKE.

From the Baltimore Evening Sun.

SEVERAL weeks ago, a Japanese passport officer, Yoshito Matsuda, was "caught" taking photographs of the harbor of St. Petersburg, Fla. The theory, since disproved, was that he was trying to get information on the approach of a fleet of the United States Coast and Geodetic Service charts Nos. 587, 1256, 1257 and 4133. These would have given him, for the most cost of printing, complete information on the navigation of the West Florida coast.

Now the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, inspired by the incident of the Japanese passport officer, has sent up a bill which would make unlawful the photographing or sketching of naval defenses. Under this bill, one looking like a foreigner who ventured to produce and focus a camera would automatically become an Object of Suspicion. (The bill has now passed the Senate—Editor's note.)

Doubtless it is important to keep secret the nature of our defenses. Yet, if the army and the navy are to be consistent, they ought first to forbid the further sale of the maps and charts of the Hydrographic Office, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the United States Geological Survey, etc., which would be hard on yachtsmen, the merchant marine, prospectors and nature lovers. They really ought to do it if they want to keep the enemy, whoever he may be, in the dark.

The DA MERRY

By DREW PE

THE Senate's emphasis on something of a spike department plans for a disarmament attempt. ally, American participation Court would have no disarmament. It was of the move which din and Foreign Minister France postponed their don until after the Senate taken. They plan to with the British a new, get Germany back into were hoping that Rod moving back into part international affairs. know they will get little "Washington." When shall, blind Senator for a, disparagingly brot Roosevelt's name into Court debate, he was b. Republicans and a. Well-driller back, South Dakota's Roosevelt Republican, brown flannel shirt on floor.

Huey's Mail

THE door to the office for Huey Long is locked. It bears a note: "We are sorry, but we are open to visitors from 2 p. m. During a recently Huey received 6 of mail. He has an office 21 persons, or 16 over, followed a Senator during the District of Col. area of 69 square miles of square miles are land. Industrial member of the police force spends his reading "Plutarch's Lives" of ancient Greeks and Roman Congressman Crawford is receiving the congratulatory colleagues on having secretary capable of w beauty contest.

Senator Gore of Oklahoma drew a speech, his pocketing with papers draws from first one another to send to the head. He is to be included the following address: "Breathes there a man who never to himself has this is my own, my nation own the soft, impenetrable into the jaws of death into the mouth of hell."

"Senators, lend me your

Senator Robinson, of

ate floor, "What does

from Louisiana know

the spirit of religion?"

Some day a Dallas, (C)

paper sent a query to

Long's office regarding

ous affiliations. The at

"The Senator is a Bapt

member of the First Bapt

of Shreveport. . . ."

The Senate's final disc

vote on the World Court,

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Senate chamber to hear

and get a taste of high

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INDIANA HOUSE VOTES

SUITS FOR BREACH OF

Passes Woman's Bill to

ation, Seduction Actio

Naming of Co-respon

8. The Associate Pres

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.,

Eighty-six men and a

the State House of Rep

voted yesterday to put

suits for alienation of

breach of promise, seduc

criminal conversation a

namings of co-responde

and divorce proceedings

which was 7. The bill

is the Senate.

**VIOLINIST MILSTEIN
PLAYS WITH SYMPHONY**

Dvorak Concerto and Paganini Caprice Given With Astonishing Facility.

NATHAN MILSTEIN charmed a large audience into extraordinary demonstrations of approval yesterday afternoon at the Municipal Auditorium when he played the Dvorak violin concerto in A Minor and the Symphony oratorio by Smetana. His instinctive musical temperament, astonishing facility and beautiful tone quality were worked into every bar. Though charged with vitality—a touch of the "hot" type—he was completely in command now and then—his playing was also thoroughly sustained emotionally and technically.

The concerto itself is distinctly a minor work, but with passages that permitted a moving display of the performer's technique. Milstein offered plenty of difficulties especially in the last movement, Al-

only with complete success, but with that exhilarating sort of violinistic gallantry that has always marked the playing of this artist. His ease and abandon were achieved without any apparent risk and with no suggestion that the music was running away with him.

As an encore he played the Paganini Caprice No. 5—a hair-raising display of effortless virtuosity.

The orchestra's performance in the concerto as well as in the other three numbers on the program was up to the high standard it has set for itself this season. It would be hard to imagine a better performance of Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro" overture. To play swiftly and with precision is one thing but to

preserve the consistency of texture that Mr. Golschmann did is quite another.

The G Minor Symphony of Mozart was perhaps not so consistently excellent as previous performances under Mr. Golschmann's baton but it was still a very convincing performance. It had the right tempo and the right sort of flowing line. It also had a good balance and blending of parts. A little more of the resiliency that was evident in the overture was all that was needed.

The "Daphnis and Chloë" suite was lacking in no important respect. The tenuous sheen of color that spreads over the music at the opening of the first movement is unique in its quality. As an evocation in terms of sound of the delicately sensuous it exhibits a complete and final mastery in the use of orchestral coloring and the same mastery in the choice of its interpretation. A little too much stress, a little too much prominence on the part of one instrumental group, a touch of Coarseness and the effect would be lost.

But the composer's notion of the suite showed how thoroughly he had assimilated the substance of the music and its style. The response of the orchestra was minutely accurate in all the little inward things that make a performance. This was true of the whole performance. But the "Daybreak" scene was particularly memorable.

East St. Louisan Dies at 91.
Gerhard Knewitz, 91 years old, a life-long resident of St. Clair County, died Thursday at his home, 715 North Twenty-fifth street, East St. Louis. Death was due to a coronary embolism. Funeral services will be held tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock at New Athens, Ill. Surviving are his wife, five sons and two daughters.

ROBINSON

H COLUMNIST



Life Story in
ED OUT"

story and I am going
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I want to sing, dance,
ices; relate shockingly
facts; thumb my nose
I'm going to do just

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magazine of the
SPATCH

SPATCH

RAIL PRICES CLOSE BETTER LOCAL BOARD

ST. LOUIS MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, Feb. 2.—Grain futures prices were slightly higher, but rather narrow range today. The market was credited to even-
me buying were not higher, but the market was credited to even-
the gold cases Monday.
Winnipeg opened unchanged to lower. The close was unchanged to net higher.
Liverpool wheat closed 1/2c higher after opening unchanged to off.

WHEAT CLOSING FIRM AT FRACTIONAL GAIN

The Associated Press.
CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—Evening transac-
the preparatory to any surprise develop-
ment today led to late rallies in grain
prices.
Wheat futures were mostly firm, but
the market was credited to even-
me buying were not higher, but the market was credited to even-
the gold cases Monday.
Winnipeg opened unchanged to lower. The close was unchanged to net higher.
Liverpool wheat closed 1/2c higher after opening unchanged to off.

FUTURE GRAIN PRICES

Table with multiple columns showing grain prices for various locations like St. Louis, Chicago, and Minneapolis. Includes sub-sections for Wheat, Corn, and Oats.

VEGETABLE MARKET

ST. LOUIS MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, Feb. 2.—Following are the prices of various vegetables in the local market, with quotations received from other markets.

ST. LOUIS CASH GRAIN

ST. LOUIS MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, Feb. 2.—Following are the prices of various cash grains in the local market, with quotations received from other markets.

FEED FUTURES MARKET

ST. LOUIS MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, Feb. 2.—Following are the prices of various feed futures in the local market, with quotations received from other markets.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH NEW YORK CURB SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1935

NEW YORK CURB

By the Associated Press.
NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Following is a complete list of transactions on the New York Curb Exchange today, giving sales, highest, lowest and closing prices:

Large table containing financial data for various stocks and bonds, including columns for Security, Sales, High, Low, and Close.

CURB SALES—CONTINUED

Table containing financial data for various stocks and bonds, continuing from the previous section.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH DUN & BRADSTREET, INC., WEEKLY TABLOID REVIEW OF BUSINESS PAGE 7A1

Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., Weekly Tabloid Review of Business

By the Associated Press.
NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Tabloid review of business conditions during the week ending Jan. 31, 1935, as reported by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., in its weekly tabloid review of business.

ST. LOUIS (city and district)—Unusually cold weather and floods retarded business conditions during the week ending Jan. 31, 1935, as reported by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., in its weekly tabloid review of business.

Comment on Business

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Investment Trusts

Chicago Stock Market

Table with multiple columns showing stock market data for various companies and indices, including sub-sections for Investment Trusts and Chicago Stock Market.

NEW YORK BANK STOCKS

NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE

U. S. TREASURY NOTES

BOND SALES—CONTINUED

ST. LOUIS MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE

Table with multiple columns showing financial data for various stocks and bonds, including sub-sections for Bond Sales and St. Louis Merchants' Exchange.

A. F. OF L. ASSAILS RICHBERG ON AUTO CODE RENEWAL

Says Emergency Council Director Is Out of Sympathy With Purposes of Workers.

ALSO CRITICISES LABOR BOARD HEAD

Roosevelt Declares He Was Informed of Union Attitude and Consultation Was Not Necessary.

By the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The executive council of the American Federation of Labor denounced renewal of the automobile code yesterday and said some of the advisers of President Roosevelt were hostile to labor.

Donald Richberg, Emergency Council director and former labor lawyer, and Dr. Leo Wolman, chairman of the Automobile Labor Board and labor economist, were singled out by the council for the brunt of their attack.

Wolman's board recently conducted elections in Detroit which showed only a small percentage of auto employees were affiliated with the Federation.

Apparently because of this renewed code ignored Federation demands, and it was not consulted in the negotiations. President Roosevelt said yesterday he was fully informed of the organization's attitude, and let it go at that.

The council, in a statement, said it saw in the code's extension "the hostile influence of Mr. Richberg and Mr. Wolman to the American Federation of Labor."

Attack on Richberg.
"Mr. Richberg, who seems to be the chief actor in the whole code proceeding," it added, "does not speak for labor, nor is he authorized to act for labor. The executive council regards Mr. Richberg as out of sympathy with the aims and purposes of labor."

The council asserted "the code with all its objectionable features was imposed upon labor, and that was done in spite of the fact that labor pleaded for the opportunity to be heard."

"Its petitions were rejected and its counsels denied."

William Green, Federation president, said President Roosevelt had told him in a letter Nov. 2 that he would consult with representatives of labor before final action was taken on code renewal, but added this was not done.

Earlier in the day Green told the Senate Judiciary committee at a hearing on the 30-hour bill that the Federation would "not accept" the revised code.

"We protest against this code," he said. "We will not accept it, recognize it, nor yield on it."

John L. Lewis Joins in Attack.
John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, bitterly attacked Richberg today. Testifying before a Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on another subject, Lewis called the administration's coordinator a "traitor to organized labor."

Lewis said the 48-hour labor code was "unconscionable and indefensible" and General Motors and the du Pont family were not entitled to it when they "turn their workers out on the street."

Lewis had complained bitterly of manufacturers seeking exemptions from hour limitations in many codes, in his testimony before the Senate subcommittee.

As Lewis testified, reports were current at NRA of a sharp split on the work-week of the new automobile code. Five of the seven members were said to have disapproved the code as presented to them Wednesday night just a few hours before presidential approval.

Their objections were understood to have been founded on contentions the work-week should have been further curtailed.

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He Alone Remains of G. A. R. Post



Philip Hoehn, 88, who went to war at 14, installed as G. A. R. Commander.

AT his home yesterday after his installation as Post Commander of the Col. Hasseendeubel Post, Grand Army of the Republic.

enable them to produce unit parts in advance of finished-car assembly.

Slack in Summer Months.
"It will throw any unavoidable slack periods into summer months when the effect on the employees will be less burdensome than in the winter months as at present, and

"This will facilitate the training of men to work on the new designs when the industry is not pressed to make stock for spring peak and thus make for more efficient and more continuous production."

For hours, Gren did not amplify what he meant by refusing to "accept" the renewed code. Francis Dillon, Federation organizer in Detroit, told the NRA several days ago that never again would the Federation advise the automobile workers to refrain from striking, as long as their rights were violated.

Mr. Roosevelt said the amendments did not write the Wolman board into the code. He added, however, that the Wolman board was directly under him, and not under the National Labor Relations Board.

"His jurisdictional question was regarded as important by labor men here, for the Wolman board sets up works councils with 'proportional representation' of all labor organizations, while the Labor Relations Board stands by 'majority rule' in recognizing collective bargaining agencies."

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'FIXING' A CAUSE OF DISREGARD OF TRAFFIC RULES

Committee of Safety Council So Reports—Commends Counselor Hay's Stand Against Practice.

Courts have been too lenient in dealing with traffic code violators whose offenses jeopardized lives on the streets, a special committee of the Safety Council told the Executive Committee yesterday in a report on the traffic accident situation. The Executive Committee approved the report.

Not enough Workhouse sentences have been imposed in serious cases, the special committee asserted. It commended City Counselor Hay's opposition to "fixing" of traffic cases, saying "fixing" had been a large factor in the general disregard for traffic rules.

"It is possible," declared the report, "that misconception of Police Court efficiency is due to press reports, which of course, form most of the public opinion. For example, it has recently been reported that a service car driver in court for his fourteenth traffic violation was fined \$25 on the serious charge of speeding, while another individual was fined \$100 for an argument with a traffic policeman. From such information the public might be justified in the opinion that perhaps the Police Courts have some of the wrong conception of the seriousness of traffic violations."

Problem of Drunken Driver.
"Although the number of traffic accidents has steadily mounted and, according to a report of the Street Department, the number of cases of drunken and drinking drivers has almost doubled, it is a notable fact that the number of Police Court fines has decreased. It has been claimed by the courts and the prosecuting attorneys that it is practically impossible to make cases on drunken and drinking drivers stick. The question of when a man is drunk is apparently still a moot one before which the courts and city attorneys seem helpless."

The report recommended amending the ordinance relating to driving while "intoxicated" to read "under the influence of liquor," and the placing of an additional charge of reckless driving in each case. The police, prosecuting attorneys, Police Judges and Judges of Court of Criminal Correction were urged to agree on a form of procedure in the case of drunken and drinking drivers.

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PLEAS TO LINE UP SHIPBUILDERS FOR ROOSEVELT IN '32

Senator Vandenberg Produces Copies of Lobbyist's Letters Asking for Campaign Contributions.

By the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Senator Vandenberg (Rep.), Michigan, at the Senate's Munitions Committee hearing yesterday, produced copies of letters written by Arthur C. Homer, shipbuilder's agent, to shipbuilders in 1932 asking for contributions to the Roosevelt campaign fund.

"It is apparent that if we are to have a treaty strength navy," Homer wrote, "we must have some one other than a pacifist in the White House, and as a treaty strength navy is of vital importance to you shipbuilders, we believe that to the best interests of the country will be served by the election of Gov. Roosevelt who has full knowledge of the Navy's problems."

Vandenberg said the originals would be introduced later. He named these men as the recipients of Homer's communications: Homer L. Ferguson, president of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Co.; S. W. Wakeman, vice-president of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Co.; W. S. Newell, president of the Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me.; C. L. Bardo, president of the New York Shipbuilding Corporation; C. Stewart Lee, vice-president, Pusey & Jones, Wilmington, Del.; J. C. Pow, president, Shipbuilding & Drydock Co., Chester, Pa.; W. W. Smith, chief engineer, Federal Shipbuilding & Drydock Co., Kearney, N. J.; Charles C. West, president, Manitowoc Shipbuilding Co., and Eugene Grace, chairman, Bethlehem Steel.

At Bath, Newell promptly declared he had "done nothing irregular nor illegal to get work for my plant."

At his press conference today, President Roosevelt declined to comment.

The committee investigation yesterday brought out a series of denials. Three witnesses—Thomas M. Cornbrooks, vice-president of Gulf Shipbuilding, New York; J. C. West, president of the New York Shipbuilding Corporation, and Charles Langell—denied any knowledge of evidence interpreted by committee members as showing collusion in raising the price of cruises.

HITLER INTERVENES, REMOVES BAR AGAINST POLA NEGRI
Overrules Propaganda Ministry Which Had Forbidden Her to Act in Germany.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
BERLIN, Feb. 2.—Reichsfuehrer Hitler overruled his Propaganda Ministry yesterday and ordered that Pola Negri, actress and star of silent movies in America, be permitted to remain and act in Germany.

Hitler designated her for the star role in a forthcoming German picture, "Mazurka."

The producers had brought Miss Negri from Hollywood to play the leading role. She arrived a few days ago, but she was not permitted to go to work in the studio and that many charges had been filed against her with the movie department of the Propaganda Ministry. The campaign against Miss Negri was so strong that Polish Ambassador Lipski carried the fight to Hitler.

"I'm not a Jewess," the actress said. "The whole world knows I am a Catholic, and I never have engaged in political activities against Germany."

WOMAN, 81, SLIGHTLY HURT WHEN HIT BY LOCOMOTIVE
Catches Heel in Crevice on Crossing and Is Unable to Free Herself.

By the Associated Press.
TROY, O., Feb. 2.—An 81-year-old woman was hit by a freight engine and killed nearly 50 feet yesterday. She escaped with only severe bruises and shock.

Mrs. Sarah E. Underwood caught one of her heels in a crevice on a crossing and was unable to pull it loose before the train struck her. The rubber heel was found caught in the crevice.

MINNESOTA VALLEY STOCKYARDS.
Mississippi Valley stockyards at St. Louis officially reports the market as follows:
CATTLE—Compared with last week market generally steady, except some grades 20c higher, bull 25c up; vealers 31c lower.
HOGS—Compared with last week, market steady.
SHEEP—Compared with last week, market steady.

BUTTER AND EGG FUTURES
TRADE UP IN JANUARY
CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—Trading in butter and egg futures on the Mercantile Exchange in January exceeded trading during the same month last year, according to 50 per cent. statistics compiled showed.

Sales totaled \$2,029, the heaviest January business since 1930, comparing with total sales in January, 1934, of \$3,550. Total sales of eggs were 1,022, compared with the figure for January, last year, but butter sales were 1,545, cars greater. Butter traded aggregated the greatest volume ever recorded for the month.

Very short supplies of both butter and eggs in warehouses resulted in a heavy bull movement. January butter, opening at 27 1/2 cents a pound, closed at 33 1/2 cents, 1/4 of the high, compared to the close for this delivery in 1934 of 21 cents. January eggs opened at 25 cents and closed at 25 1/2 cents, a high of 26 1/2 cents. The close for this option in 1934 was 18 1/2 cents. January deliveries closed out at the highest levels since 1930.

ILLINOIS BELL REPORT
CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—Illinois Bell Telephone reported net earnings for 1934 total \$14,877,897 and net income \$7,585,503. Because of adjustments, no direct comparison can be made with 1933 figures, but the company said that eliminating these adjustments, net earnings for 1934 would be \$15,000,000, or 10 per cent. above the average cost of the property. Records of the company show that the average share of capital stock outstanding. Net earnings for 1933 were at the rate of 4.15 per cent and net income at the rate of 3.94 per cent.

There was a net increase of 30,439 in the number of telephones in service during the year, the statement showed. This is the first year since 1929 that there has been an important increase in equipment.

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Victim on Way to Kidnaping Trial



JOHN LABATT.

CANADIAN brewer, as he entered the courthouse at London, Ont., for the opening of the trial of David Meisner on a charge of kidnaping him.

HOGS STEADY TO STRONG
BUTTER, EGGS AND POULTRY
Eggs, butter and poultry markets for Feb. 2 as reported by the St. Louis Daily Market Reporter. Spot quotations for butter, eggs and poultry are based upon transactions in the St. Louis market. Butter and poultry exchange and on transactions between buyers and sellers, and on the produce dealer and indicate prices paid to shippers and truckers, store-door delivery, unless otherwise specified.

AT THE NATIONAL YARDS
EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Feb. 2. (U. S. Department of Agriculture).—Hogs: 3000; 1500 direct; steady to strong; top, \$8.00; bulk 100 lbs. up, \$7.85 to \$9.15; 170-180 lbs., \$7.65 to \$8.15; 140-160 lbs., \$6.85 to \$7.40; 100-130 lbs., \$4.50 to \$5.35; some, mostly \$6.00 to \$7.10; compared week ago, 180 lbs. up, 5 to 10c higher; 170 lbs. down, 15 to 25c lower.

Cattle, 800; calves, 200; for the week: steers, mixed yearlings and heifers, 25c higher; beef cows, strong; cutters and low cutters, strong to 25c higher; bullocks, 25c higher; vealers, 35c higher; lower; stock steers, 25c higher; other feeding cattle, steady; top, 15c to 20c; steers, 10c to 15c; yearlings, 10c to 15c; mixed yearlings, \$3.00; heifers, \$2.25 to \$2.75; beef cows, \$4.50 to \$5.00; cutters and low cutters, \$3.75 to \$4.25; stockers and feeder calves, \$4.50 to \$5.00.

Sheep, no receipts; for the week: lambs, 10c higher; other classes, steady; bulk lambs, \$8.25 to \$8.50; top, \$9.50; yearlings, \$7.00 to \$7.50; fat ewes, \$3.50 to \$4.00. Males and females.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
NATIONAL STOCKYARDS. Feb. 2.—Although a few spots of rain, the general

SUBURBAN SALES

COTTAGES—3, 4 and 5 rooms; modern
 cash payment. If interested, contact
 TOMROY INV. CO., 6321 Eastern
 Ave., Los Angeles 44, Calif.

Webster Groves
 WOULD YOU BUY a 6 or 7 room home
 with 3 or 4 bedrooms and 2 baths,
 all condition for less than \$6000 with
 a small cash payment and balance
 monthly as rent? If so, call
 FIRST NATIONAL RLY. CO. RE. 3088
 WRITE or phone for our list of attractive
 suburban homes.
 Republic 2400.

WEBSTER GROVES TRUST CO.
 For sales and rental information, call
 RE. 3088, FIRST NATIONAL RLY. CO. RE. 3088
 REMBLY W. 4000, W. 4000, W. 4000
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FARMS FOR SALE
Missouri
TERMS—All types: a list of 65 farms ready. Write us D. L. Borge, Jr. & Son, Agents, St. Charles, Mo.

FINANCIAL

5.0% LOANS ON REAL ESTATE
\$25,000 on good improved property.
HAROLD F. HENCKEN, REALTOR
ST. CHESTNUT
ATE will make loans up to \$100,000 on homes in West End and nearby areas. No pre-dispatch. Box 87

Commission, 6 per cent interest on loans
homes and flats in North St. Look
N-23. Post Dispatch
R CENT interest for homes and
th Side property only, Box N-2. P. E.

MONEY WANTED
BY city business man, call 136-116
n, 50 miles out, value 4 in 100, 10
interest, no commission. WA 116-116

**USED
AUTOMOBILES**

**USED CARS
QUALITY AND PRICES**

FORD DE L. COACH ... \$495
CHEVROLET COACH ... \$495
FORD ... \$495

[illegible]

1397 Hamilton - Good \$ 25
panel, sacrifice \$ 10
220 - Open Evenings

For Hire
or rent; stage or panel bodies.
Hertz, Jefferson Pk.

Wanted
FOR YOUR CARS
- 100 late models; we use
or making loans; see us be-
fore. 2819 Gravelly, ex-
- 1015. Tel. GR 6610.
D S. Kingshighway, (330)

WANTED FOR SALE
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Proletos For Sale
GIFT 1927 - 1928 - Bateman
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Chevs For Sale
in guaranteed used cars
MEMPHIS, 3580 EASTON
Pontiac, Chrysler, etc.
\$10 to \$20, down. 1342

D TUDOR, \$475
 5628 GRAYSON
 3078 CHAIRS
 AC COACH, \$475
 5628 GRAYSON
 es For Sale
 aster Coupe, \$485
 5628 GRAYSON
 Luxe Coupe, \$475
 5628 GRAYSON
 AC Coupe, \$275
 5628 GRAYSON
 E COUPE, \$205
 5628 GRAYSON
 For Sale
 SEDAN \$450
 5628 GRAYSON

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Letters intended for
must be addressed
Martha Carr at the
Post-Dispatch. Mrs. C
answer all questions of
interest but, of course
give advice on mat-
terly legal or medical
those who do not care
their letters published
lose an addressed and
envelope for postage.

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Popeye—By Segar

The Voice With the Smile

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Skippy—By Percy L. Crosby

Hand-Proof

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Jane Arden—By Monte Barrett and Russell Ross

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The Bungle Family—By Harry J. Tuthill

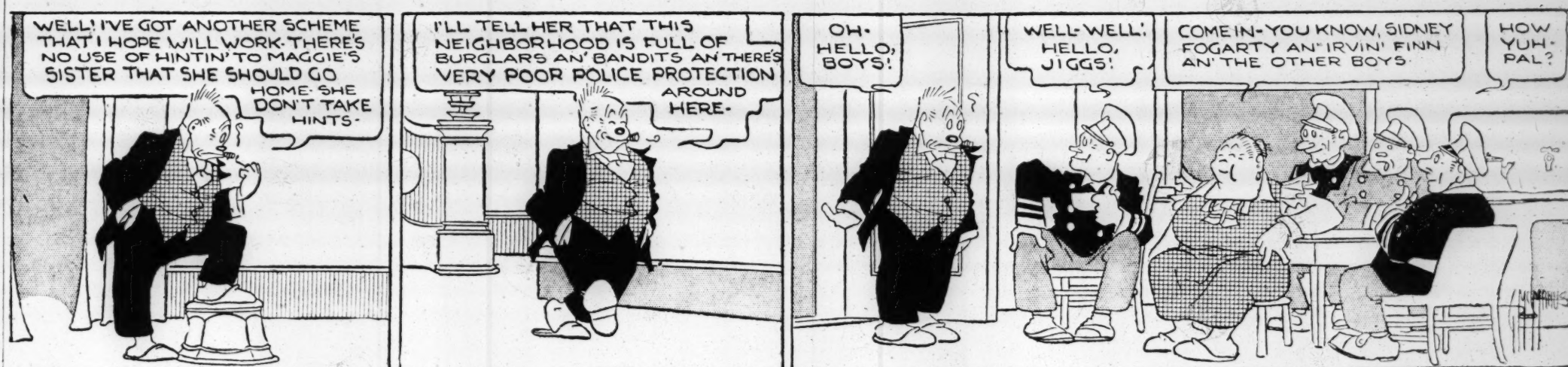
No Police Today, Thanks

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Bringing Up Father—By George McManus

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Ella Cinders—By Bill Conselman and Charlie Plumb

Facing the Facts

(Copyright, 1935.)



Sunlight on the Snow

By ARTHUR "BUGS" BAER

THOSE solar heaters are going big guns in Arizona and California. But they ain't so good in the East.

They get sunshine every day in the year in Arizona. But nobody can get any calories out of a blizzard while waiting in a winter wonderland.

We will have to stick to the old wood-burner and touch up the sides with a bit of gasoline. When there isn't any sun, there is no cooking. You can't get fat postponing today's breakfast and playing a double-header tomorrow.

The fellow who started the solar heat system got the idea in the Sahara Desert between sunstrokes.

We admit that we have solariums in the East. But they're only good in June, July and August. The rest of the year we wrap ourselves around oil stoves like rock pythons around careless Hindus.

(Copyright, 1935.)



Don Winslow, U.S.N.—By Lt. Comdr. F. V. Martinek, U.S.N.R.

The Falcon

(Copyright, 1935.)



VOL. 87, No. 1
NORTH DAKOTA
GOVERNOR OF
BY COURT

Supreme Bench
Thomas H. Moodie
Not Resided in
Five Successive

WALTER WELFORD
HIS SUC

Nonpartisan League
Commonwealth's
Chief Executive
Months.

By the Associated Press
BISMARCK, N. D., Feb. 1.—The North Dakota Supreme Court today announced its decision on the election of Thomas H. Moodie to the office of governor for five consecutive terms. The court held that Moodie was ineligible for re-election because he had not resided in the state for five consecutive years before his election. The court's decision was based on the provisions of the North Dakota Constitution, which require a governor to be a resident of the state for five years before his election. The court found that Moodie had not met this requirement, and therefore his election was invalid.

Ruling on a quo warranto writ begun by Attorney-General Sathre, the court held that Moodie was ineligible for re-election because he had not resided in the state for five consecutive years before his election. The court's decision was based on the provisions of the North Dakota Constitution, which require a governor to be a resident of the state for five years before his election. The court found that Moodie had not met this requirement, and therefore his election was invalid.

Moodie, the second Democrat to win the governorship in North Dakota since 1900, had been elected in 1932. He had served two terms as governor, and was seeking a third term. The court's decision was a surprise to many, as Moodie had been widely expected to win re-election.

A provision of the State Constitution, designed to bar Moodie from re-election, was the subject of the court's decision. The provision required a governor to be a resident of the state for five years before his election. The court found that Moodie had not met this requirement, and therefore his election was invalid. The court's decision was based on the provisions of the North Dakota Constitution, which require a governor to be a resident of the state for five years before his election. The court found that Moodie had not met this requirement, and therefore his election was invalid.

Little more than had been expected after the court's decision, Moodie was called to the executive office by the court. Moodie had been widely expected to win re-election, but the court's decision was a surprise. Moodie had served two terms as governor, and was seeking a third term. The court's decision was based on the provisions of the North Dakota Constitution, which require a governor to be a resident of the state for five years before his election. The court found that Moodie had not met this requirement, and therefore his election was invalid.

Four Governors in 7
Welford will be the 11th Governor in seven months. The State Supreme Court today announced its decision on the election of Walter Welford to the office of governor for five consecutive terms. The court held that Welford was ineligible for re-election because he had not resided in the state for five consecutive years before his election.

Moodie was elected in 1932. He had served two terms as governor, and was seeking a third term. The court's decision was a surprise to many, as Moodie had been widely expected to win re-election. The court's decision was based on the provisions of the North Dakota Constitution, which require a governor to be a resident of the state for five years before his election. The court found that Moodie had not met this requirement, and therefore his election was invalid.

Gets \$2223 for 47
OTTUMWA, Ia., Feb. 1.—Seven hogs, averaging each, an unusually heavy for one farm, were sold by packers at \$7.50 a pound. The shipment, 2640 pounds, to the St. Louis market, was the largest lot of hogs ever sold here. They had been fed for 10 weeks. The packers were paying tax of \$666.00.